

brought back, and are now in the collection of the University. The heads are male and female of the well-known eastern species, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. How they came here is unknown. The farmer upon whose place the specimens were found declared they were quite common about his orchard in spring and did considerable damage to cherries and other fruit. He has promised to send specimens to Dr. Gilbert this spring.—ROBERT B. McLAIN, *Stanford University, Cal.*

**The Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*).—I read with much interest the article on the Philadelphia Vireo by Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., published recently in 'The Auk' (Vol. XIV, No. 3). It may interest many who have perused that article to know that I met with a pair of these birds and secured their nest within a short distance of Lansdowne Station, Ontario. This happened in June, 1895. I had never met with the species before, but knew of it as being an occasional summer visitant to the vicinity of Ottawa, Ont. The place where I met with the birds was a rough pasture with here and there a clump of young poplar trees on the drier ground, elsewhere there were wet boggy places of small extent grown up with alders, an occasional tamarack, and a great deal of the well known plant, *Spiræa salisifolia*; some of this latter growing to the unusual height of four or even five feet. It was in a spray of the latter that I discovered the nest on the 14th of June, 1895. In it were two Cowbird's eggs, and one of the Vireo's. I removed the Vireo's egg and one of the Cowbird's, which had the effect of causing the birds to desert, for I visited the place a few days later and saw nothing of them.

With regard to the nest (which I gave to Professor Jno. McCoun of Ottawa), it was scarcely so finished a structure as is the Red-eyed Vireo's. The outside was a little ragged, a few stalks of dried grass protruding. Though pensile, it was not so carefully finished off; the straggling nature of the shrub perhaps preventing this. A quantity of spider's webs, etc., completed the structure.

With regard to the egg, it was marked exactly like that of the Red-eye, Vireo but was smaller, and according to its size was rather more globular in shape.

My observation of the birds and their location agreed very nearly with Dr. Dwight's experience, and had he searched and watched the place persistently where on the 10th July, 1893, he noticed what he took to be a female scolding and ruffling her feathers, he would probably have found the nest. I was attracted to the nest I found by the anxiety of the birds; they scolded and were quite tame. I have not noticed the Red-eye act thus. They hopped from branch to branch of the neighboring alders incessantly; there were no high trees near by. I observed them through strong field glasses, and in describing the birds should say that

they were *decidedly* smaller than the Red-eye, more bulky in shape, with a somewhat shorter tail proportionately. The yellow shading of the breast was not very evident, but there was a tendency to a lighter shade, without being a definite mark, on the wings. The persistent scolding seems to be a marked characteristic, to which Dr. Dwight refers.

The nest was located near the extremity of a stem of spiræa, about four feet from the ground, in a place that is always wet, except in very dry seasons. In searching for another nest, like Dr. Dwight, I should not think of looking in large trees or even moderate sized ones. After locating the bird, I should search in damp places among willows (where Mr. Thompson found the nest in Manitoba), among growths of alders, and as in the case of the nest I found, among straggling growths of spiræa, etc. I do not think they will ever be found to build high up in maples or hickories like the Warbling Vireo, nor yet on high ground among second growth maples and birches as the Red-eye very frequently does, at least in this neighborhood, or even in dense woods.—C. J. YOUNG, *Lansdowne, Ont.*

**Cairns's Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi*) in Georgia on Migration.—So little is known of the Alleghany Mountains Black-throated Blue Warbler away from its breeding ground that it seems worth while to record its capture in spring upon Cumberland Island, Georgia. The bird (No. 3013, Coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs) was taken by W. W. Brown, Jr., April 9, 1897, at the northern end of Cumberland Island. It is an extreme example of subspecies *cairnsi*, a male in unworn newly acquired spring plumage. The back is nearly wholly black. It shows a character not mentioned by Dr. Coues, but which seems on examination of the type in Mr. Brewster's collection to be a mark of the race—a very much greater amount of white upon the outer pair of tail-feathers.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Boston, Mass.*

**Carolina Wren at Lyme, Conn., in Winter.**—On the morning of Dec. 17, 1897, I was surprised to see and hear a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) sing his pleasing notes. As this is the first time I have seen the bird in Connecticut, this record may be of interest to readers of 'The Auk.'—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Lyme, Conn.*

**Long-billed Marsh Wren in New Brunswick.**—A specimen of this bird (*Cistothorus palustris*) was taken by me on October 3, 1895, in a marsh near Fairville, a suburb of St. Johns, New Brunswick. This specimen was presented to Mr. John Brittain of the Provincial Normal School, who confirms my identification. Correspondence with members of the Natural History Society of St. John, develops the fact that there is no previous record of the capture of this species in New Brunswick.—WILLIE H. MOORE, *Scotch Lake, N. B.*